India
2022 Annual Country Report
Highlights

282 million people received fortified rice through Government food-based social protection programmes as a result of WFP’s technical support to rice fortification.

600,000 TPDS beneficiaries received 570 MT of food grains stored in the mobile storage units established by WFP in Uttarakhand and Odisha.

2.1 million people in Meghalaya benefitted from WFP-developed information campaigns on One Nation One Ration Card and grievance redressal mechanisms.

Government of India’s Social Protection Schemes
➢ Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) – more than 800 million receive subsidised food grains every month
➢ PM-POSHAN (school meals) – 100 million school-aged children receive hot cooked meals
➢ Integrated Child Development Services – 110 million young children, pregnant and nursing mothers get nutritious supplementary take-home rations

WFP in India
● WFP’s continued to support the Government in making their food-based social protection programmes more efficient and effective and was seen as even more valuable, in terms of creating savings, increasing nutritional value, and enhancing the accuracy of distributions.
● WFP created a knowledge base on the special situation of marginalized groups such as those from scheduled tribes or particularly vulnerable tribal groups. WFP also initiated work to understand the barriers faced by people with disabilities in accessing their government entitlements.
● WFP also continued to build a body of experience around climate resilience for smallholder farmers, women’s self-help groups, marine fishers, and others in the state of Odisha.
● Keeping in line with the focus on south-south and triangular cooperation, WFP hosted government missions from Nepal (social protection) and Bangladesh (rice fortification).

Milestones

Humanitarian food assistance by India to Afghanistan.
Scale up of fortified rice to 291 aspirational & high burden districts.
Annapurti won the WFP Innovation Award 2022.
NITI & WFP launch MEGP initiative for millets mainstreaming.
Public Systems Lab inaugurated.
Partnership with PHDMA, Odisha, on FNS monitoring.
Support scale-up of de-centralized production of THR across UP.
Partnerships

WFP’s main partners include the Ministry of Agriculture, the Departments of Food and Public Distribution (national and at Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh state levels), the Mission Shakti in Odisha, the Department of Women and Child Development (Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh), the State Rural Livelihoods Mission in Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry of Education, Departments of Education (Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh), the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog and the Planning Departments in Odisha and Rajasthan, the National Institute of Disaster Management, the Odisha Millet Mission, and the Odisha Department of Agriculture. WFP also continued partnering with the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi and the Food Safety Standards Authority of India and initiated a partnership with the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics.

55,000 beneficiaries of the Government’s TPDS in 3 States received 275 MT of grains through WFP’s Annapurti (automated grain dispensing machine).

14.9 million young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women received fortified blended foods produced by WFP-supported units in Uttar Pradesh.

125 government staff in New Delhi and Rajasthan trained

6 policy briefs on millets produced.

7,600 government school employees trained on food safety and setting up of kitchen gardens under the Government’s school meals programme.

The transportation of 35,000 MT of grains was monitored using a WFP-developed GPS tracking system in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.

WFP continued partnering with the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office in NITI Aayog and various state governments, including Odisha and Rajasthan.


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